

The Wilderness Campaign

By JOHN McLEROY.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Battle of June 1.

When Gen. Wright relieved Sherman's cavalry he put the Sixth Corps into line, and Gen. Smith, with the Eighteenth Corps, took position on his right. The enemy was then described as a broad, open, gently undulating field and a thin line of woods. They had already a line of rifle trenches in front of a thicker forest. From these came heavy artillery and musketry fire as Wright and Smith advanced to the attack. The men of both corps, exhausted as they were, showed the ut-

most spirit and animation in this assault. Those of the Sixth Corps aimed to set an example to those of the Eighteenth Corps, and the latter were equally emulous of showing their comrades of the Army of the Potomac that they were quite as good soldiers as they.

Behind the Confederate intrenchments at that time were Hoke's, Kershaw's, Pickett's and Field's Divisions. Rickett's Division of the Sixth Corps struck the intrenchments where Hoke joined on to Kershaw, and carried them, driving back Clingman's and Wofford's Brigades. A portion of Bryan's Brigade maintained its ground, and struck back savagely at the Union forces, capturing some prisoners and a stand of colors. Gen. Rickett's loss heavily in this assault, but captured about 500 prisoners. Upton's Brigade joined in Rickett's attack and its leading regiment, the 2d Conn. H. A., lost 53 killed, 187 wounded and 146 missing. Among the killed was the regiment's gallant Col. Kellogg, who fell at the head of his command. Altogether the Sixth Corps lost about 1,200 killed and wounded.

Deven's Division of the Eighteenth Corps had a wider space of ground than the others to pass over and lost heavily, but succeeded in taking the first line of intrenchments with 250 prisoners. Among his killed was the commander of his leading brigade, Col. Drake, of the 11th N. Y., a most valued and valuable officer. He was pushed

along his march were the greatest possible comforts and benefit to the wounded, no doubt saving many a life.

Maj. W. G. Mitchell, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Hancock, reports a singular incident which occurred May 30: "We had several guns in position behind a rifle pit, which ran thru the

were being taken off the field. It was not supposed that the negroes had any intention of doing such mischief. She was so crazy that none believed she knew what she had done.

Grant's Plans for a Peaceful Life. All this time, in the midst of this daily slaughter and superhuman fatigue, Gen. Grant was looking forward to the time when the war drums would throb no longer, and Gen. Grant would give an interesting little story of the only time that he ever saw Gen. Grant really angry during the campaign. This was when he came across a brutal teamster beating his horse over the face with the butt of his whip. Grant tried to stop the man, who asked him insolently, while he continued his beating, "Well, who's darin' this team, anyhow, you or me?" at which Grant ordered him to be tied up to a tree for six hours.

On the night of June 1 there had been a marked addition to the usual headquarters fare in the shape of a supply of oysters brought up from White House. Apparently Grant and his staff, who had been living off hard-tack and pork, did not share the popular superstition about only eating them when there was an R in the month. Grant, particularly, devoured them with the greatest relish, which pleased the officers at table with him exceedingly, as he liked very few things, and usually ate hardly enough to keep up his strength. He never seemed to know what he was eating, and never com-

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON.

It Will Begin Boiling About Dog-Days—Materials Now Being Gotten in Readiness for Opening a Vigorous Campaign—The Roosevelt Problem—The President's Leadership.

The Roosevelt problem in National politics is appearing. It may not be a problem at all, but it is giving the party leaders occasion for thought. What is going to be the outcome of the numerous conferences at Oyster Bay? How will President Taft feel toward the talks at Oyster Bay with Insurgents who have been nagging him all winter long and trying to discredit him and his Administration? Is former President Roosevelt only trying to bring these recalcitrants into line, or is he laying plans that will embarrass the Administration in its conduct of the campaign?

Observers seriously question whether the ex-President's course bodes any injury to the campaign. They are convinced, whatever may seem to be developing now, that Col. Roosevelt will help, not hinder. If he should pull at cross purposes, of course, he might endanger the success of the party in November. Several Insurgents have been to Oyster Bay and departed in high spirits, but after all, that may not be tremendously significant. Men of both factions used to go to the White House offices in the Roosevelt days and depart in excellent spirits, even when they had not obtained altogether what they went after.

There has been only one out-and-out Insurgent announcement following one of these Insurgent visits at Oyster Bay, and that was the announcement of Miles Poindexter, Representative from Washington State, to the effect that Roosevelt supported his candidacy for Senator from that State. But this was quickly denied by the ex-President, which leads to the inference that there had been a misunderstanding somewhere. It made the Regulars feel very uncomfortable for a few hours, for Poindexter is a very rankankerous Insurgent. He has scored the Administration again and again on the floor of the House.

A Roosevelt endorsement of his candidacy would have set Washington State by the ears. Poindexter comes from the eastern and less populous section of the State, which already has one Senator in Wesley L. Jones. Not only would Senator Jones and his friends have fought Poindexter at the primary, because of the prospect that in the event of Poindexter's election, Jones would have a big contest on his hands for reelection four years from now; but the western end of the State, including the big cities of Seattle and Tacoma, would probably turn out to whang Poindexter good and hard. A Roosevelt endorsement or that character might have helped Poindexter somewhat, but it might also spell defeat for Roosevelt.

Senator Beveridge's Visit. The visit of Senator Beveridge to Oyster Bay has also attracted attention, especially because of Col. Roosevelt's promise to make a political speech in the Senator's behalf. There is great need of strong Republican aid in Indiana. The Democrats now possess the State and have an advantage in the election of a Legislature which will choose next winter a successor to Senator Beveridge.

Col. Roosevelt's promise to go to Indiana therefore is a friendly act toward President Taft. The latter would like to see Republican success in that badly troubled State. The Republicans have been quarrelling sadly. There was a strange mix-up at the time of the Republican State convention by which there was a refusal to endorse the Tariff Law. About that time President Taft declined to make a speech in Indianapolis, and from those two incidents much ill feeling sprang. It is recognized that Col. Roosevelt, who has always been very popular in Indiana, might be able to pour a little oil upon the troubled political situation.

In the last days of the recent session of Congress Senator Beveridge resumed his visits to the White House offices and there was an appearance of more harmony between him and President Taft. He and Col. Roosevelt were generally on intimate terms, and the Senator led some of Col. Roosevelt's forlorn hopes in the upper legislative branch.

Nevertheless the proceedings at Oyster Bay seem to have contributed a little to the perplexity at Beverly. During the visit between the President and the ex-President some ten days ago, it is becoming evident that detailed plans were not discussed and the President was not made aware of any particular plans the ex-President may be making with reference to the campaign. It is altogether likely that Col. Roosevelt was not himself aware of what he would likely do or of what visitors would press for a meeting with him.

Pressure for Campaign Speeches. There is every prospect of tremendous pressure upon Col. Roosevelt to make many campaign speeches in September and October. He has now made two promises, one to speak in Massachusetts and one to speak in Indiana. These are political speeches. It is certain that his own State of New York will want him to make the stump for a speech or two. Then there is Ohio, where the Republicans are in more or less stress. Illinois Republicans, Kansas Republicans, Nebraska Republicans, Minnesota Republicans and Wisconsin Republicans would all welcome the Colonel for a political speech within their borders.

He is going West in the early Autumn for a tour of speech-making on non-political subjects. This tour will make it easy for him to step aside for a

political effort here and there. The Indiana Republicans are saying that his speech for Senator Beveridge will make reference of 10,000 votes in their State, and they think that may suffice to swing the State in their favor. When it is in one man's power to do so much for a party it is increasingly difficult for him to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of leaders.

While all this activity proceeds from Oyster Bay, there is political quiet at Beverly. President Taft is enjoying a ten days' vacation. It was arranged that he should do so before he left Washington. He is receiving no visitors and apparently paying no attention to politics. His Secretary, Mr. Norton, let it be known some time ago that the bars would be up absolutely between July 5 and July 15. No word has come from there about the President's political plans, except an intimation that there will be "something doing" in politics along in August. It remains to be seen whether the politicians will rush thither, after the Roosevelt conferences are over.

It may be that the President will spend the last half of July on the water, sailing aboard the Mayflower. Before he left Washington there was talk of taking a 10 days' cruise from Beverly to Bar Harbor and spending two or three days at that fashionable resort. That would mean still further abstention from the political controversies of the hour, but in any event it is quite certain that the President will bear no hand in purely party matters for the present.

He feels like assuming a dignified attitude in the matter. The work he plans to carry on for Congress to do was disposed of in a manner very satisfactory for him. It has been widely discussed in the newspapers. A correct impression of the big features of the first year of his Administration is permeating among the masses. The President is very content that this work of popular education should proceed along natural lines during the heated time, when normally, people are averse to plunging into the thick of politics.

The Conservation Policy.

Right on top of the work of Congress, the President has put into motion several forces in behalf of the conservation policy. He has started the Reclamation work vigorously, under the provisions of the law authorizing expenditure of \$20,000,000 of Treasury Certificates. He has moved expeditiously under the provisions of the withdrawal law and set aside about 43,000 acres of the public domain, on which there are valuable oil, gas, deposits of phosphate, coal, and petroleum, besides unnumbered acres of valuable coal lands in Alaska.

He can not easily be dissuaded from the importance of these withdrawals. The lands on which power sites and phosphates are located were withdrawn by President Roosevelt, and some of the lands containing coal and petroleum. But, as has been stated many times, President Taft doubted the legitimacy of the President's withdrawal and obtained a special act of Congress to authorize them. So now there is no doubt whatever of the legality of the use of these lands and the conservation of the people. In addition to the lands that President Roosevelt withdrew are about 20,000,000 acres of coal and lignite lands in North and South Dakota, which President Taft has withdrawn on his own initiative.

These steps on his part must prove acceptable to the ardent conservationists, and alike to the people in the West. By these acts the President rounds out his preliminary work of conservation in the face of criticism that he was not the true leader of conservation. His friends feel that he can well rest on these laurels during the month of July and allow the news of the vast work he has done to reach the people in many States and be discussed by them. This process can but insure to his advantage.

Political Questions. When he is ready to take up political questions, the situation will be different than it is now. By August Col. Roosevelt will have completed his Oyster Bay conferences, or at best the major portion of them. President Taft can then take up the work that belongs to him as the leader of the party. He should be able to do so without any appearance of rivalry with the distinguished citizen of Oyster Bay.

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By September, when the campaign season is really begin, the Republicans will be in something like their old time form.

The President's Party's Leader.

One should not assume for a moment that the President purposes to surrender by a lot or little his position as party leader. He will welcome the cooperation of ex-President Roosevelt. Any service the ex-President can render further the prospects of a November victory will be encouraged by Beverly.

But the President is not unmindful of his own responsibility to the party and to the country, and he will not sit back and surrender to any party politician. His record in office for the last six months warrants him in calling upon the country for cordial support. At the right time the appeal to sustain his Administration at the polls will be made and should meet with a generous response.

The President has other legislation in mind. He wants a Republican Senate and a Republican House of Representatives during the last two years of his term to help him obtain this legislation. He has some hopes of further tariff legislation, if the reports of the Tariff Board, whose members are hard at work investigating and analyzing the present law, indicate that there should



Mr. Bryan Shoos Away the Little Bee.

be a modification of some of the schedules. There is yet much to do in legislation to carry out the President's conservation plans. The coal, petroleum, phosphate, and water power sites are secure from the encroachments of selfish corporations. The next step must be to provide for the development of these resources under Government supervision.

A considerable body of laws must be enacted to that end. The President will want Congress during the next two years to frame and vote those laws. The work can not possibly be done at the short session of Congress next winter. It will fall normally to the Sixty-second Congress, which will assemble in December, 1912. There are further railroad regulations by the Federal Government to be worked out. The President wants some supervision over the issue of stocks and bonds. He already has a commission at work investigating employers' liability.

These are all matters in which there is popular interest, and the people will take an interest in the President's action. He has been especially diligent in his legislative plans. All this in detail will be advanced as matters to do with the enforcement of laws, when the campaign gets well under way in the early Autumn.

THE SUMMER CAPITAL.

Everything Quiet Down to Un-eventful Routine—Ten Days of Real Vacation for the President. Motoring, Cruises and Golf.

Special to The National Tribune.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 12.—The Summer Capital has settled down into quiet ways. In reality it is seeing very little of the President. He is a fleeting glimpse of him now and then upon the well oiled Massachusetts highways, which stretch in many directions from Beverly. His big automobile emerges from the grounds at Burgess Point—which is about a half mile from Beverly proper—every day morning, a little after 9 o'clock, and speeds away toward the Myopia Club. There he has his daily "test of character" on the golf links, and about 1 o'clock comes motoring back to the cottage for luncheon.

John Hays Hammond, who lives in Washington a part of the year, and occupies a cottage at Gloucester during the summer months has been a frequent golf companion on the Myopia links. Capt. Archie Butt, the Army Aid, also plays daily. The President finds the exercise as invigorating as ever, and enjoys the game hugely. He is growing as brown as a berry under the constant exposure to the sun. Apart from his golf he gets some strenuous exercise every day, but the direction of work is toward the Myopia links. President through a vigorous course before breakfast.

They have built some new sand traps at the Myopia course, and the President finds these traps a "new test of character." The little golf ball has a vicious habit of rolling into those traps, and it takes a number of extra strokes to get out and upon the fair green. The President is playing all together upon the Myopia links this year, where last year he divided his time between Myopia and Essex Clubs. But Myopia is nearer and the course is sportier. He can run to Myopia in his automobile in 10 minutes. It takes a half hour to motor over to the Essex Club.

The people hereabouts are far less curious of the President this year. It now seems to be the settled thing that the Summer Capital should be at Beverly. There is no surging to catch a glimpse of Presidential doings, and people are taking a chance that he may be willing to make a friendly call. At present he is declining invitations. For a while the Massachusetts people and those in other New England States asked him to many places, but they learned last year that he is averse to visiting while at Beverly and are governing themselves accordingly.

There are beautiful cruises up and down the coast here and the President and Mrs. Taft have been enjoying these during their stay this summer. The Sylph is a beautiful yacht adapted in every particular for just such afternoon cruising when the sun is getting low and it is pleasant to be out upon the salt water. The Sylph is always at hand in the cove near the President's cottage, and the Mayflower has been there part of the time and part of the time down at Gloucester.

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President Taft is a good sailor and has crossed three or four oceans of the world a number of times, but heretofore he has not been especially fond of sailing. He preferred the automobile. But there has been so much automobile touring that he enjoys the change. Mrs. Taft, who has accompanied her husband on many world journeys, also likes the afternoon cruises upon the Atlantic.

The first week of his stay in Beverly the President did a deal of work, but it was not at the sacrifice of his golf game. He has done all of his work in the afternoon following luncheon and in the evening. Once or twice a day Assistant Secretary Rudolph Forsyth takes a bunch of letters down to him, and late nearly every day a number of letters are presented to him for signature and forwarded back to the Executive Offices again to be put in envelopes and mailed. Not much business has been coming from the Departments at Washington, because the President has not encouraged the sending of any except the most important matters. The Interior Department has sent him a note business thus far than any other Department, but this has included land withdrawals and kindred papers that had to do with the enforcement of laws which Congress enacted in the closing weeks of the session.

A Real Vacation.

There has been but one Cabinet visitor on official business thus far. Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger. He spent a day here in conference before starting on his Western tour. He has been here for a day or two, but it was only a personal call. He drank tea upon the porch for a little while and motored back to Hamilton without discussing any official business.

During the 10 days' vacation it is a facetious saying around the Executive Offices that any Cabinet officer coming to see the President is a "vacation visitor." This way must leave his portfolio there and can not take it down to Burgess Point. He may go there only to drink tea upon the porch and pay a friendly call. Secretary Norton made very stringent regulations against callers transacting any business with the President till the 10 days' vacation is over. Secretary Norton himself went on a vacation, when the President began his, and that contributed to the difficulties of those who would get to the President, vacating or no vacation. He has not been coming to the Executive Offices only every two or three days, and then for but a few minutes. This was due to a part of the illness of Mr. Norton, who has been operated upon for appendicitis at the Beverly hospital, but it was his intention from the start to keep away from official duties. There might be no interruptions for the President.

A great number of invitations for the President are coming in the mail. An impression is abroad that he may take quite a journey this Autumn, and people are taking a chance that he may be willing to make a friendly call. At present he is declining invitations. For a while the Massachusetts people and those in other New England States asked him to many places, but they learned last year that he is averse to visiting while at Beverly and are governing themselves accordingly.

The harbor at the Mayflower down to Bar Harbor is expected, although it is not yet assured. If he goes to Bar Harbor the President will be able to make his first visit to Maine since he became President. The Maine people have been urging him to visit them and their invitations have been more and more urgent since Maine became one of the few States he had not honored with his presence as President.

The leading brigade of Gen. Brooks's Division drove the enemy for some time, but finally encountered the main line of works and was repulsed, falling back to the woods from which it had emerged. The losses of the Eighteenth Corps were about 1,600 killed and wounded. Both corps at once intrenched the positions they had gained, with the right of Smith's Corps across the Bethesda Church road near Beulah Church.

Three separate attacks were made on Warren on June 1, all of which he gallantly repulsed; for, as Gen. Grant often remarked, no officer was more capable or energetic than Warren when pushed into a hole. Hancock and Burnside also received attention from the enemy. At 2:45 p. m. Gen. Hancock received word from Gen. Birney that his skirmishers in the rifle pits captured the day before were attacked by the enemy. A sharp fire began, which continued for some time, in which the artillery joined. At 4:30 Gen. Gibbon's skirmishers moved forward under a sharp fire and got close enough to the enemy's works to develop his line, when they were withdrawn.

Headquarters were moved about two miles on June 1 to Via House, a half-mile south of the Totopotomoy, on the road leading from Howe's Shop to Bethesda Church. As the two commands

ward of the Shelton House, occupied by the troops of Brooks's Brigade. These guns were firing rapidly at some batteries of the enemy placed on the other side of Swift Run. In the Shelton House were several bodies who had refused to leave, notwithstanding the

ing the course of the meal he referred to it and said: "If people knew how much more they could get out of a horse by gentleness than by harshness, they would save a great deal of trouble both to the horse and the man. A horse is a particularly intelligent animal; he can be made to do almost anything if his master has intelligence enough to let him know what is required. Some men, for instance, when they lead a horse and send out orders, they lead a horse forward, turn toward him and stare him in the face. He, of course, thinks they are barring his way, and he stands still. If they would turn their back to him and move on, he would naturally follow. I am looking forward longingly to the time when we can end this war, and I can settle down on my St. Louis farm and raise horses. I love to train young colts, and I will invite you all to visit me and take a hand in the amusement. When old axe come on and get too feeble to move about, I expect to derive my chief pleasure from sitting in a big armchair in the center of a flock—a sort of training course—holding a colt's leading line in my hand and watching him run around the ring."

The night of June 1 was a very busy one, for Grant was anxious to push on to Lee before the latter could get himself with heavy intrenchments. So far he had gotten the advantage of Lee, and he wanted to make the most of it. The night was very dark, hot and stifling, and the roads lay thick in dust, which made all movements difficult and wearying; but in spite of this Hancock moved his corps from the extreme right of the army to the extreme left to Old Cold Harbor, a distance of more than 12 miles, where the men had no rest the morning of June 2, worn out with hunger and fatigue. Headquarters were moved at daylight of this day about two miles south to a camp near Bethesda Church. The pews were brought out by the men, and Grant and his officers seated themselves in them to receive reports from the front. Among those who came up at the time was a large delegation of those indefatigable workers for the good, the Christian Commission. Delegation had come to White House laden with bundles of supplies and delicacies for the sick and wounded, and lost no time in pushing

GEN. GRANT AND THE ICE WATER.

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